Specific Instructions

Name and social security number (SSN). Enter your name(s) as shown on your tax return and the SSN of the HSA beneficiary. If married filing jointly and both you and your spouse have HSAs, complete a separate Form 8889 for each of you.

Part I—HSA Contributions and Deductions

Use Part I to figure:

- Your HSA deduction,
- Any excess contributions you made (or those made on your behalf), and
- Any excess contributions made by an employer (see *Excess Employer Contributions* beginning on page 5).

Figuring Your HSA Deduction

The maximum amount that can be contributed to your HSA depends on the type of HDHP coverage you have. If you have self-only coverage, your maximum contribution is \$3,000. If you have family coverage, your maximum contribution is \$5,950.

Note. If you are age 55 or older at the end of 2009, you can make an additional contribution of \$1,000.

Your maximum contribution is reduced by any employer contributions to your HSA, any contributions made to your Archer MSA, and any qualified HSA funding distributions.

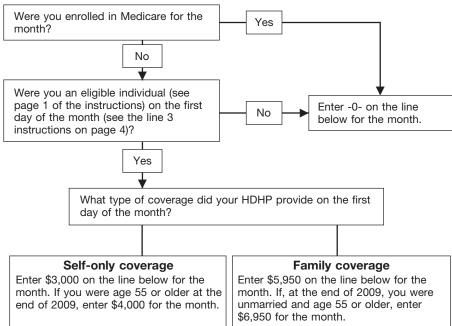
You can make deductible contributions to your HSA even if your employer made contributions. However, if you (or someone on your behalf) made contributions in addition to any employer contributions and qualified HSA funding distributions, you may have to pay an additional tax. See Excess Contributions You Make on page 5.

You cannot deduct any contributions for any month in which you were enrolled in Medicare. Also, you cannot deduct contributions if you can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2009 tax return.

Line 3 Limitation Chart and Worksheet

Before you begin: See the instructions for line 3 on page 4.
Go through this chart for each month of 2009.
(Keep for your records)

Start Here



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